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UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.
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THE WORLD'S DELUSIVE.

This world is all a fleeting show,
For man's probation given;
The smiles of joy, the tears of woe,
Deceitful shine, deceitful flow:
There's nothing true as heaven,
Poor wanderers of a stormy day,
From wave to wave are driven:
And fancy's flash, and reason's ray,
Serve but to light us on the way:
There's nothing bright as heaven,
And false the light in glory's plume,
As fading buds of even;
And genies, bud, and beauty's bloom,
Are blossoms gather'd for the tomb:
There's nothing bright as heaven,
And where's the hand held out to cheer
The heart with anguish riven?
For sorrow's sigh, and trouble's tear,
Have never found a refuge here:
There's nothing bright as heaven.
In vain do mortals sigh for bliss
Without their sins forgiven:
True pleasure, everlasting peace,
Are only found in God's free grace:
There's nothing good as heaven.
From those who walk in wisdom's ways,
Corroding fears are driven;
They're wash'd in Christ's atoning blood,
Enjoy communion with their God,
And find their way to heaven.

THE CUNNING LUNATIC.

In many cases, lunatics are exceedingly cunning, and display a remarkable readiness of resources in unexpected emergencies. I could mention many instances of this, but will content myself with one. There was lately, and I am not sure whether there be not now, in one of our asylums, a lunatic, who, on the loss of his reason, in the first instance, for he was repeatedly cured though he always relapsed again—lived in a neighboring county. Belonging as he did to a family of wealth and respectability, he was provided with a keeper as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appeared. It was hoped that the unfortunate man's lunacy would be of but temporary duration, and that, by committing him to the care of a keeper, his friends would be spared the pain of sending him to an asylum. His insanity, however, lasted much longer than his friends had fondly hoped it would; and it was therefore eventually determined to send him to an institution for the reception of persons laboring under mental aberration, in the hope that through the superior treatment he would receive, an additional chance of recovery might be afforded him. On the day previous to that appointed for his being sent to the asylum, he overheard his brother giving instructions to his keeper on the subject. He took no notice of the circumstance that night nor next morning, but when told that he, accompanied by his companion—the name by which his keeper was always called—was to have a long drive that day, he expressed himself as quite delighted with the idea, and displayed a willingness to take an airing, which strongly contrasted with the reluctance he had before shown to leave the house. After breakfast, the gig was ready, and both started for the country town—about twelve miles distant—in the suburbs of which the asylum was situated. The lunatic was unusually cheerful and docile all the way. And here I would remark, that his manner was sometimes so collected and rational, that it would have been difficult to convince a stranger, that his intellects were in the slightest degree affected.

On reaching the principal hotel, both parties came out of the gig with a view to get some refreshment, and to enable the keeper to make some necessary preliminary arrangements for the reception of his charge into the asylum. The former, after being some time in the house, quitted the apartment into which they were shown, for a few seconds, not deeming it necessary either to take the lunatic with him, or to turn the key of the door. The latter, watching the opportunity, to that effect, stole out of the house the moment the other had quitted the apartment. The keeper missing the lunatic on his return, an alarm was given, and in less than five minutes, at least a dozen persons were engaged in active search for the unfortunate man, the suddenness of whose disappearance was quite unaccountable to his keeper. No trace of him was to be found for two hours, and the impression began to become general among all acquainted with the circumstances, that he had by some means or other destroyed himself. Just as all hopes of ever seeing him alive again were on the eve of expiration, the lunatic appeared, to the infinite astonishment and joy of the person entrusted with his safe-keeping. But where he had been during his absence, was a point, notwithstanding all the efforts that were made with that view, could not be elicited from him. Where does the reader suppose he was, or in what way employed? That was a piece of information which his keeper learned to his cost a few hours after the lunatic's return. The latter had been to the asylum for which his friends had destined himself, and having procured access to the proper party, gave his keeper's name as his own, and represented him as being Mr. So-and-so, the brother of Mr. ——. As it was not only well known at the asylum that the latter gentleman had a brother, who was at the time laboring under insanity, but as, on the previous day, notice had been sent to the asylum, the remainder of his story was the more readily believed. Now, says he, addressing himself to the manager of the institution, "the lunatic is remarkably clever, singularly cunning, and—"

"Oh, a great many of our patients are so," interrupted the superintendent of the institution. "We see instances of cunning and shrewdness every day, which the wisest of us could not exceed."

"I have no doubt of it," observed the lunatic, with the greatest self-possession, and seemingly in the most rational manner possible. "I have no doubt of it; none whatever. I have seen many cases of it myself; but this unhappy man exceeds in cunning and shrewdness any one I ever heard of. Why, he would almost deceive me."

"I am happy to hear it," continued the lunatic. "My only reason for coming out here before taking him with me, was, that I might acquaint you with the circumstances before hand."

"That was unnecessary—let him try all the tricks he chooses, they will be lost here," remarked the other, with a self-consequential air, as if he were beyond the power of ingenuity to deceive.

"Very good," observed the lunatic, in a satisfied tone. "I shall bring him here in an hour or so; I have left him at the Fountain hotel, in care of a friend."

"We shall be ready for him," said the superintendent of the place, in that careless sort of tone which is so characteristic to men in authority.

"Good morning, sir," said the lunatic, turning on his heel as he was about to quit the apartment.

"Good morning, sir," said the other, in the same half civil, half reserved tone as before.

"Oh, beg your pardon!" said the lunatic, hastily turning around, and advancing a few steps towards the manager of the institution. "I beg your pardon, sir, but I entirely forgot to mention the way in which his madness manifests itself."

"Ah, true; that is of some importance to us," observed the manager. "In what way is it?"

"Why, he has the notion that every one else is mad but himself."

"Oh! that is quite a common impression among persons in his state."

"Yes; but singularly enough, his notion is, that I am the insane party and he is the keeper. You may rely upon it, that the very moment we arrive, he will affirm in the most positive terms, and with the utmost earnestness of manner, that such is the fact; and then he will desire you to take me into the asylum."

"Poor fellow!" said the other, with some slight indication of feeling. "Poor fellow! but there is nothing too extraordinary for unhappy beings to fancy."

"I thought it right to inform you of the fact," said the lunatic, "in order that you might not be taken by surprise."

"Oh! there was not the slightest danger of that. We are too well accustomed to such things, to be deceived either by affirmation or representations."

"Good morning, then, for the present," said the lunatic, as he quitted the superintendent's apartment.

"Good morning," mumbled the latter. In about two hours afterwards a gig with two persons in it, was seen to drive up to the gate of the institution; it was opened, and both proceeded towards the door. As they entered the place—"here is an unfortunate individual," said the lunatic, addressing himself to the superintendent, "whom you will be kind enough to take every care of."

The other was so confounded by the unexpected observation, that he was unable, for some seconds, to utter a word.

"Very good," said the superintendent of the institution; "we'll take care of him"—at the same time laying hold of the astonished keeper of the lunatic by the breast of the coat.

"Sir—Sir—Sir!" stammered the confounded man; "you labor under a mistake"—that, pointing to the lunatic, "is the person to be committed to your care. I—I—brought him here."

"No doubt of it," said the overseer, still dragging the hapless wight forward, assisted by another servant of the establishment, to the part of the asylum for which he was intended.

"Gracious Heaven, Sir! what is the meaning of this?" exclaimed the luckless party, half suffocated with astonishment and indignation, and struggling hard to disengage himself from the grasp of the parties.

"Come away, my good man, quietly

with us," said the superintendent, soothingly.

"By all that's sacred, sir!" shouted the other, with the utmost vehemency, "I'm not the insane, that is he," again pointing to the actual party.

"I knew it all—I told you how it would be," said the latter, in a steady voice, and with the greatest self-possession.

"This way," said the superintendent, carelessly, still dragging the unfortunate party forward.

"It's a mistake, sir, by—"

"Oh, there's no mistake, my good man; no mistake," interrupted the guardian of the place.

"No mistake," echoed the lunatic, with the most perfect nonchalance, displaying all the while the most rational demeanor.

"Sir," shouted the unfortunate party—"Sir, are you serious? Are you aware of what you're about?"

"Perfectly serious—perfectly aware of what we are doing," replied the superintendent, drily.

"Sir, I am not the lunatic—that is the lunatic," pointing the third time to the proper party.

"Let go your hold, or you retain it at your peril," vociferated the other.

"Never mind the poor fellow, I told you how he would conduct himself, and what he would say," observed the lunatic. A few pulls more, and the astonished and enraged party was actually dragged into his destined apartment. When both the superintendent and the inferior servant let go their hold, I leave the reader to fancy what were the feelings of the poor wight.

"Quite safe now; he's in our custody now, and you are relieved from all further responsibility," said the superintendent to the insane party, the moment he had shut the door on the supposed lunatic.

"All right," said the real lunatic, as if relieved of a load of responsibility. "The family of the unfortunate man will make the necessary arrangements as to the expense."

"Oh, that's all settled already; the necessary arrangements were made yesterday, when the first intimation of his coming here were sent us."

"So I understood," said the lunatic, in a matter of course sort of style—and with that he quitted the place, and springing into the gig which had remained at the gate all this time, drove away home again, as if he had been the most sane man in his majesty's dominions.

It is impossible to describe the mingled surprise and consternation with which his relatives and friends were seized on his return home. Their first apprehension, on missing his keeper, was, that he had murdered him on the way; and their fears were only partially calmed by his assuring them, in answer to their inquiries as to what had become of his companion, that when they both proceeded to the asylum, the parties having charge of the institution insisted that he was the lunatic, and took him under their care accordingly. An express was sent off to the asylum, to inquire whether the parties had been there at all, when the messenger found, to his unutterable surprise, the facts were as the lunatic had represented; and as the messenger's statement and protestations as to the mistake which had been committed, were equally discredited with those of the unfortunate party himself, the latter was not liberated until the following day.

From the National Intelligencer.

YOUNG MECHANICS.

There is no class of the community upon whom the future welfare of the country more essentially depends than upon the rising generation of young mechanics. If they are intelligent, sober, industrious, able and accustomed to judge for themselves, and governed, in their conduct, by an enlightened view of their own best interests; if they are men of this sort, the mechanics, and especially the young mechanics, will form the strongest bulwark of our free institutions, and the best hope of the Republic.

If, on the other hand, they are ignorant, idle, dissolute, and consequently poor, and dependent upon those who are willing to trust them—if our mechanics should unhappily become such a class, (of which, thank God, there is but little danger,) they would soon be converted into the mere tools of a few rich and artful men, who, having first stripped them of every sense of self respect, and every feeling proper to virtuous citizens, would use them as passive instruments for promoting their own ambitious objects, and for the enactment of laws which are beneficial to nobody but the artful few with whom they originate.

It is as true of the mechanical arts as of any other profession, that "knowledge is power," and we earnestly recommend to the attention of our friends among the young mechanics, the following excellent hints, copied from the Buffalo Journal.

Hints to Young Mechanics.—The first object of a mechanic, as it should be of every one, is to become thoroughly acquainted with his particular business or calling. We are too apt to learn our trade

or profession by halves—to practice it by halves—and hence are compelled to live by halves, and die by inches.

Study and labor to excel your competitors, and then you will not fail to command the patronage of the most discerning and liberal paymasters. There is a great variety of highly useful knowledge which appertains to every branch of business, that may be acquired by a course of judicious reading. This knowledge, well digested and systematized, constitutes the science of every occupation. Thus, if you are a carpenter, the science of architecture should be studied with profound attention; if a ship builder, the science of navigation and hydrostatics, and that combination of them which will give the largest capacity to a vessel with the least resistance from the water, and the greatest safety in time of danger from the elements. If you are a mechanist or mill-wright, the mechanic powers should be well understood; and if the machinery is to be propelled by steam or water, you should study the science of hydraulics, and should have a perfect knowledge of the chemical combination of heat and water, both in its latent and active state, and understand how it happens that a quart of water converted into steam, which, by a thermometer, is no hotter than boiling water, yet will bring a gallon of water up to the same temperature. If you are a hatter, a dyer, a painter, or a tanner, there is no study so useful as chemistry.

The fact was known a quarter of a century to chemists that gum shellac was insoluble in water, before any hatter ever used it to make water proof hats. The whole art of giving beautiful and durable colors to different bodies depends entirely upon the chemical affinity of such bodies for the coloring material, and the affinity of this latter for the different colored rays of light.

We speak understandingly when we say that the tanners and the public in the United States lose millions annually from the lack of scientific knowledge how best to combine vegetable tannin with animal gelatin, which is the chemical process of making leather—call it by what other names you please.

There is a vast amount of knowledge which is now completely useless that ought to be brought home to the understanding of every operative in this Republic. We love industry, and respect those who practice it. But labor without study is like a body without a soul. Cultivate and enrich the mind with useful knowledge, and rest assured that an intelligent understanding will teach the hands how to earn dollars when the ignorant earn only cents.

IMPORTANT TRUTHS.

Newspaper Subscribers.—It is ever an unpleasant duty for publishers of newspapers to make mention of their pecuniary affairs. They should never be required to do this. If patrons, as newspaper subscribers are apt to style themselves, would all act like honest men, there would be no occasion ever to intrude such matter into newspapers. But stern necessity compels it sometimes, especially at seasons like the past disastrous year. The perpetually-recurring demands of Paper Manufacturers, Type Founders, Printers, Ink-makers, and a variety of minor drafts upon the proprietors of a Journal, which has a large circulation, make prompt payment of his numberless small dues, imperative upon his subscribers.

These various branches of business require prompt liquidation of their bills, as well as printers' accounts. Their reasonable expectations should not be thwarted from the excessive laxity of newspaper subscribers. Few publishers are men of capital sufficient enough to run on for years without having their outlays refunded. Again if prompt payments were made when bills are due or presented, the business of publishing a newspaper would not only be agreeable but lucrative. But the evasions and subterfuges sometimes practised for the non-payment of paltry items of a subscription, are enough some times to make a philosopher indignant or a dog laugh.

Great injustice is done the press in this country. Editors are expected to fight political battles, get up caucuses and distribute votes—advocate schools, churches, and good order—plead for the farmer and mechanic, and denounce iniquity in high places—instruct the young and old—describe every big vegetable or mammoth animal product—publish the death of friends and marriage of enemies—expose vice at the hazard of the malignity of the vicious, and defend the injured at the risk of becoming the victim of the fierce passions of the injurer. What thanks for his personal services, except the indignant and averted looks of supercilious and thin-skinned men, or the insults and personal outrages of heartless vagabonds?

The system of unlimited newspaper credit to any body, strangers abroad as well as at home, is a bad system. It is confiding too implicitly to the honor and integrity of unknown persons, some of whom, every newspaper has learned from bitter experience, possess no such features of character. Many individuals neglect

these dues for successive years, not from neglect to defraud, but from forgetfulness; and hence, when such procrastination, or remote from each other, the publisher has no other stage other, the publisher has no honor. How often lean upon than their of things hoped for, the substance of things unseen! Northampton Cour.

POPULAR ERROR.

That a contract made on Sunday, is not binding.

That, order to exclude a child from a share in his father's estate, the father's will must give him something, however small, or mention him, in any manner.

That lawyer, to succeed in his profession, is obliged to utter falsehoods.

That the citation of many books, or the use of learned words, is a sign of learning.

That persons who clamor for practice as better than theory, and are celebrated by themselves and their friends as practical men, are always more trustworthy than those whom they deride as "theorists." The former usually have no guide but their own (often narrow) experience; the latter sometimes have the light gathered by a thousand clear and active minds, during ages of diligent and enlarged observation. A properly constructed theory is the methodized, the digested result, of what has been seen and done by hundreds of "practical men."

That a first love is necessarily purer, or stronger, than a second, or third, or fourth love.

That keeping the door open in cold weather is conducive to health.

That other people have not as many, or as great causes of unhappiness, as ourselves.

That any simpleton will do for a legislator.

That a man, whom his neighbors would not trust with a hundred dollars of their own money, is fit to be trusted with the most important public interests.

That education consists only in being sent to school, or in book learning.

That political consistency is shown by adhering constantly to the same men, through all the changes of conduct and opinion.

That it is inconsistency to think with one party on some points, and with an opposite party on other points.

Literary Messenger.

A singular Duel.—The Richmond Whig, in announcing the death of Col. F. B. Povall, of Powhatan county, Va., furnishes a very interesting account of a duel that was fought some years since between that gentleman and Col. W. S. Archer of the same state. The terms were pistols at 10 paces. The first fire was ineffectual, and Col. Archer proposed, in order to make quicker work of it, that both parties should have the privilege of advancing at the next fire, without what distance and time they pleased. Col. Povall agreed. The word was given, and the latter fired without leaving his place, hitting Col. Archer's hat, and through it the comb with which his hair was fastened. Archer advanced until his pistol touched his antagonist's breast, exclaiming, "Sir, your life is in my hands—make acknowledgment or I'll blow you through an instant."

"I'll make no acknowledgments," answered the undaunted Povall, and exposing his bare bosom to the instrument of death, taunted Col. Archer to fire, in terms that indicated his unyielding firmness of soul.

"I will not kill so brave a man," was the reply of the latter, as he fired in the air.

Col. Povall apologized, now that the means of intimidation were removed; they both shed tears, shook hands, and proved the sincerity of the reconciliation by continuing ever after the best friends.

Nine Tailors make a man.—This sentence, which had its origin in the grateful mind of one who had received his start in life from the charity of the craft, has now, from an ignorance of the circumstance, entirely lost its meaning. The term had its origin in the following manner:—

In 1743, an orphan beggar boy applied for alms at a fashionable tailor shop in London, in which nine journeymen were employed. The interesting appearance of the boy opened the hearts of the benevolent tailors, who immediately contributed nine shillings for the relief of the little stranger. With this capital, our hero purchased fruit, which he retailed at a profit. From this beginning he eventually rose to great wealth and distinction; and when he set up his carriage, he had painted upon the panel, "Nine Tailors made me a man."

A Question.—Was there ever a man in the world satisfied with his lot? We ask for information, and in reference to this subject, no persons needs it more.

When we had warm weather, there was a constant grumbling; and yesterday, the change of temperature brought on a most inveterate fit of the blues. So wags the world. A man is wagged into the world, and finally wagged out of it; but

we have never found that man yet with whom things wagged the right way. Most poor mortals are discontented to live, and discontented to die. People marry and are discontented, live single and are discontented.

O! for a sovereign cure for this most unfortunate disease. The person who can discover it, would be more lucky than the inventor of Brandreth's Pills, or even the Matchless Sanaive. Cin. News.

Extraordinary Faculty.—There is in our institution for the Blind, a pupil named B. —, who has the unaccountable faculty of calculation so rapidly, that you may ask him what was any day of any past year, or what will be any day of any year to come, and he answers you with perfect accuracy, almost immediately. For instance, you say—"Well, what day was the 20th of January, 1840?" He tells you instantly. If you ask "what day will be the 6th of February, 1840," again he answers at once. In fact, you can ask him no question which he will not promptly and correctly answer. And yet this boy never had the least instruction in Mathematics to bring out this faculty. When he entered the Pennsylvania Institution, he was regarded as almost an idiot—he was deformed, being drawn down by the negligence with which he had been permitted for years and years to sit in the corner by the fire-side, in a state of absolute vacuity of mind. By the excellence of physical culture, he is now nearly erect; and by the combined efforts of the benevolent leaders, he has also been astonishingly improved in his mental powers.

How this boy makes his exact computation of time, is not known; but it is certain that he goes by some mathematical rule of his own. Herald.

A man named Death, still a resident of this state, formerly lived in this city. Over the door of his store, was the sign "Rectified Whiskey." and directly under that his name, Absalom Death. An old lady from the country, with her son, a hearty lad, was one day wending her way through the street in a wagon, when this sign caught her eye.

Stop! Rectified Whiskey, Absolute Death. That's a fact! Jonny, let me get out, there is one honest man in Cincinnati, I want to see what he looks like. Cincinnati News.

Silk in Louisiana.—From the New Orleans Bee, we learn a fact as gratifying as it is surprising. Mr. Covington, in the parish of St. Tammany, has for years cultivated the Morus Mutiliculis to a great extent, and some 10 or 12 plantations in that parish alone have together 100,000 trees. The climate and soil are admirable for this culture, and Mr. C. believes silk will soon be a great article of commerce in that state.

A Valuable Cow.—The Louisville Journal says:—"Henry Clay, jr., esq., has sold his imported improved short horned Durham cow Princess, to John and Richard Allen, esqrs. of this county, for \$2,000, the highest price ever given for a cow in the United States."

A letter from the Rev. C. W. Howard, the agent of the State of Georgia at London, to procure copies of the Records relating to the Colonial history of Georgia, has been received, containing information that he had obtained permission to examine and transcribe the records.

Iron Mountains in Kentucky.—The Louisville City Gazette says, Kentucky contains a most extraordinary bank of iron ore. It is a hill (rising considerably above the surface) of many hundred acres area, and the ore to the depth of seventeen feet, can be had with little or no stripping. From an estimate made, it has been found that it would supply sixteen blast furnaces of the first class for fifty years.

An attack was recently made on a carriage containing General Atkinson and his family, as they were returning to Jefferson Barracks from St. Louis, where they had been on a visit. One villain seized the reins and another placed himself in front of the horses, endeavoring to stop their further progress until their accomplices arrived, who were approaching. Fortunately the driver had a pistol, with which he shot the person who held the reins, and putting the horses at their speed, he extricated the party from their perilous situation. This attack took place on the same road where Judge Doughty was murdered, and there is no doubt that General Atkinson and his family were preserved from a similar fate by the exertions of his coachman. The next morning traces of blood were discovered at the spot, but the body had been removed to avoid detection.

Keep your temper. Employ leisure in study, and always have some work on hand. Be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate. Never be in a hurry. Preserve self possession, and do not be talked out of conviction.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Delegates to the Internal Improvement Convention, held in the Methodist Church, in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the 10th December 1833, on motion of Col. Robert Macnamara the Hon. Romulus M. Saunders was unanimously elected President, and Gen. James Cook, of the county of Davie, and John Winslow, of the county of Cumberland, were appointed Secretaries. The following Delegates appeared and took their seats as members of the Convention:

From the county of Anson—John A. McRae, James M. Waddell, Calvin Myers.

Ashe & Wilkes—Edmund Jones, James M. Nye.

Burke—Alexander F. Gaston, W. W. Avery, J. J. Erwin.

Bladen—Richard Gillespie, Isaac Wright, Haynes Richardson.

Buncombe—Thomas L. Clingman, Phillip Branton, M. Patton.

Brunswick—W. R. Hall, F. J. H., John H. Hill.

Beaufort—Willie A. point, Joshua Taylor, David Freeman, John J. Hawks.

Henry J. Fols, J. H. Williams, J. O. K. Williams, William A. Blount.

Bertie—W. W. Cherry, George S. Holley, James Allen.

Cabarrus—Dr. M. M. Orr, Joseph O. Far, A. J. Shankle.

Carteret—James W. Bryan, Bridges Arnold, James Romley.

Cassell—N. J. Palmer, L. A. Gwinn, James Kerr, Levi Walker.

Chatham—R. F. Fawcett, Jonathan Harrison, William Albright, M. Q. Waddell, J. S. Guthrie, Isaac Clegg.

Craw—Col. S. S. Biddle, S. Hyman, W. Wadsworth, F. P. Burgwin.

Cumberland—L. D. Henry, E. L. Winslow, E. J. Hale, John Huske, C. P. Mallet, E. W. Wilkins, John Winslow, J. W. Sanford, Jonathan Evans, Dr. John McKay, Dr. T. N. Cameron, C. A. Murchison.

Davidson—J. W. Thomas, Joseph Spurgin, William Harris.

Davie—Gen. James Cook.

Gates—R. K. Speed, Whitmel Stallings.

Granville—Dr. John R. Herndon, Dr. J. T. Gilliam, James Cooper, H. G. Pittard, Samuel S. Downey, I. T. Downey.

Guilford—Dr. John A. Foulkes, Andrew Landay, Eli Smith, James Brannock, M. McLean, J. H. Landay, Abram Clapp.

Hertford—Kenneth Rayner, James Grimes.

Hyde—Riley Murray, H. W. Gibbs, Tilman Farrar.

Johnson—Ashly Sanders, John Atkinson, James T. Leach, Josiah O. Watson.

Jones—William Huggins.

Lenoir—John C. Washington, Henry F. Bond, James B. Winfield, James W. Cuse.

Montgomery—Dr. John H. Montgomery, Thomas Pemberton, William Harris, Edward McCallum.

Moore—William M. Archibald.

New Hanover—L. H. Marshall, Jeremiah Linnell, W. H. Haywood, Jr., A. J. De Rosset, Thos. H. Wright, A. A. Brown, F. C. Hill.

Orange—Hugh McQueen, James Norwood.

Person—John Barnett, Benjamin Sumner.

Randolph—Jesse Walker, Jonathan Worth, Benj. Swain, J. E. Leach, Geo. Hoover, J. M. A. Drake, Jesse Harper, Jonathan Redding, Zebedee Rush, W. B. Lane.

Rowan—Col. Robert Macnamara, Dr. Pleasant Henderson, J. M. McConahay, Charles Parry, C. K. Wheeler, Dr. B. Austin, Dr. Samuel Carr.

Rockingham—Col. P. Seales.

Rutherford—W. E. Mills, J. H. Bedford, W. J. T. Miller.

Tyler—H. G. Spruill.

Wake—William Boylan, W. R. Gales, Geo. E. Badger, Alfred Jones, R. M. Saunders, Willis Whitaker, John W. Harris, James B. Shepard, Thomas Loring, Thos. J. Leamy, John H. Bryan, C. F. M. Garnet, Johnson Busbee, Allen, Rogers, Richard Smith.

Washington—David C. Guyther, John D. Bennett, John B. Cheson, Taylor H. Walker.

Wayne—Willis Hall, James Griswold, Dr. S. A. Andrews, A. Borden, John W. Sasser, Joseph Seawell Jones, Geo. D. Driscoll.

On motion of Mr. Clingman, M. J. William Gibbs McNeill, and his assistant engineer, Mr. J. H. Dickerson, were unanimously invited to take seats as members of the convention.

On motion of Mr. Cherry, Gen. James Owen, President of the Wilmington & Halifax rail road, and on motion of Mr. Burgwin, Hon. W. B. Shepard, and on motion of Mr. J. Seawell Jones, Dr. J. W. Hawkins, were invited to take seats as members of the convention.

On motion of Mr. Henry, a committee consisting of 13 delegates, one from each congressional district, were directed to be appointed by the chair. The president appointed the following delegates:

E. L. Winslow, Dr. J. W. Hawkins, Dr. M. M. Orr, Taylor H. Walker, Geo. Edmund Jones, Thomas L. Clingman, Col. Robert Macnamara, Jeremiah Lippett, Dr. J. A. Foulkes, Hon. John H. Bryan, Hon. W. B. Shepard, George Holley, James W. Bryan.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. McRae, and adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare and report rules of order for the government of this convention.

The following delegates compose the committee:

John A. McRae, Hugh McQueen, Thomas L. Clingman, F. C. Hill, and Dr. Andrews.

On motion of Mr. Palmer, the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Caswell and Person counties in regard to a liberal system of Internal Improvement, and to the improvement of the Dan and Roanoke rivers were read; and on motion of Mr. Clingman, referred to the general committee.

On motion of Mr. James Shepard, Mr. Herron, assistant engineer on the Raleigh and Gaston road; and on motion of J. Seawell Jones, Col. Jayner, W. invited to take seats in this convention.

On motion, the convention adjourned until 11 o'clock on Tuesday, December 11.

According to adjournment.

The following delegates appeared and took their seats:

On motion of Mr. G. Read and William Beard, of Person; Thomas H. Willie, and Russell Kingsbury, of Granville; John H. Haughton, Robert Smith, and Benj. Houze, of Chatham; and Dr. John McKay, Cumberland.

Mr. McRae, from the committee of five, to draft rules for the government of the Convention, made a report, which was amended on motion of Mr. Gaston, by adding thereto the following resolution, and adopted:

Resolved, That each county represented in this Convention be entitled to as many votes as they are entitled to members in the House of Commons—provided that each county shall be entitled to one vote.

The following resolution was offered by Dr. Herndon, and on his motion, referred to the general committee:

Whereas we believe it to be of vital importance to the state of North Carolina to take some efficient measures to foster and stimulate the enterprise of her citizens so as to enable them to attain that degree of wealth and prosperity at home, in search of which they are compelled to emigrate to the new states; and whereas, we sincerely believe that nothing will contribute more to secure that object than a judicious system of Internal Improvement; Therefore

1. Resolved, That we deem it consistent with justice and good policy, that proper aid should be extended first to those works no win progress, by giving the credit of the state to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company for \$500,000, on such conditions and under such restrictions as the Legislature may in their wisdom deem best—and advancing to the Raleigh & Wilmington Rail Road Company the instalments due by the state, without waiting for the payment of those due by individuals.

2. Resolved, That we believe it to be highly expedient, and therefore respectfully recommend it to the General Assembly, to take on the part of the state three-fourths of the stock in the Rail Road from Fayetteville west; and two-fifths of the stock in the Raleigh and Columbia Rail road.

Mr. Bennett offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the committee of thirteen:

Whereas an important crisis has arrived in the affairs of the state, in which every enlightened citizen should feel a deep and lively interest; and whereas, in the opinion of this convention, the hitherto sectional jealousies existing in our legislative councils have prevented the cooperation of the members thereof in works of internal improvement within the limits of our state; and whereas, we believe that such a feeling is only calculated to retard our prosperity and tarnish the honor of our state; Be it therefore

1. Resolved, That our legislative body should regard solely the interests of the state at large—lay aside forever the feeling of entire sectional interest, as tending to frustrate in their deliberations every scheme proposed for the advancement, prosperity and enlightenment of the people.

2. Resolved, That as there must be a commencement in all efforts for improvement, those works which will ensure most to the benefit of the state at large should be first undertaken.

3. Resolved, That the Convention do recommend, among other works of internal improvement in which the state should take a zealous interest, the opening of Naghead Inlet at the foot of Albemarle Sound.

4. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the opening of said Inlet, when completed, will be a great source of revenue to all who should embark capital in the enterprise; we therefore recommend it to the consideration of the General Assembly, as a work in which the funds of the state may be profitably invested.

5. Resolved, That our Legislature will, in the opinion of this Convention, act in conformity to the wishes of a large majority of the people of the state, by requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to lay this subject before their respective bodies, that Congress may consider whether the opening of said Inlet ought not to be regarded as a work of national concern, and assist in its completion.

Mr. Arundel offered the following resolution, which, on his motion, was referred to the committee of thirteen:

Resolved, That the general committee inquire into the expediency of recommending to the Legislature the passing of an act to construct a rail road from some point on Beaufort Harbour, and running in a direct line thence to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, and extending to said road the patronage of the state.

Mr. Lippett offered the following resolution, which, on motion of Mr. Palmer, the above proceedings were referred to a committee of five, consisting of Mr. Palmer, Dr. Herndon, Col. Seales, Mr. McQueen, and Mr. Sumner.

Gen. Cook offered the following resolution; which was, on his motion, referred to the committee of thirteen:

Resolved, That the general committee inquire into the expediency of constructing a rail road from the most eligible point on the Wilmington and Halifax Rail Road by Fayetteville, to a point on the Yadkin river above the mouth of Abbot's creek; and from thence, by two lateral branches, one through the counties of Lincoln and Rutherford to the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road, and the other to Wilkesborough; also that said committee inquire into the expediency of constructing a rail road from some

other point on said Wilmington and Halifax Rail Road, by or near the city of Raleigh, to connect with the above-mentioned rail road at or near Evan's Ferry, on Deep river, in Chatham county.

Mr. Sumner offered the following resolution, which was referred to the committee of thirteen:

Whereas, the construction of a turnpike commencing at Henderson on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, through the counties of Granville, Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, and Wilkes, and terminating at the Blue Ridge, would afford to the planters and farmers of those and the contiguous counties facilities for the transportation of their produce to market, greatly superior to those now enjoyed; would expedite the conveyance of the mail in that direction, would highly promote the convenience and comfort of travellers to and from the West—furnishing a safer, more expeditious and less expensive route, and would moreover yield to the constructor a certain, and in all probability a large, profit upon the capital invested;

Resolved, therefore, That the construction of said turnpike be earnestly recommended to the consideration of the Legislature, as a work proper to be executed by the state.

Mr. McQueen offered the following resolution, which was referred to the committee of thirteen:

Resolved, That the general committee of 13 be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road by the way of Haywood, in Chatham, and Carthage, Moore county, to Columbia, in South Carolina; and that they also inquire into the expediency of constructing a rail road leading by the way of Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, and Greensborough, to Salem.

Mr. J. H. Bryan, from the general committee of thirteen, presented the following report, which was read, and on motion of Mr. Gaston, ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Thursday:

The General Committee to whom were referred the various resolutions upon the subject of Internal Improvement, respectfully

REPORT:

That they have given to those propositions as much consideration as their very limited time would permit; and have been extremely desirous, if possible, to blend them together so as to form a harmonious whole. Before, however, they express any opinion upon the merits of any of these schemes, they deem it due to the state, to the Legislature, and to the Convention, to state, that they regard a discussion of the merits of any system of improvement premature and idle, before the ways and means are provided for carrying the same into effect. Your committee, therefore, consider it of indispensable importance that this question should be at once met and settled by the competent authority. If the state of North Carolina contemplates, and intends to pursue, with earnestness and efficiency, a system of Internal Improvement commensurate with the wants and wishes of her people, the state of North Carolina must do as her sister states who have achieved success in this noble pursuit have done; she must borrow money, or in some mode pledge her faith and credit to promote the enterprise.

Those works which would redound so greatly to her wealth and power, we believe, cannot be effected by mere individual contributions; they require the impress of state power, patronage and influence. We have been deliberating long enough—the time for action, for prompt, vigorous and united action, has come. Money is the great lever by which the huge mass must be moved; we have science and skill to guide and direct the motion. It seems to your committee that with regard to works now in progress, inasmuch as the state has the strongest assurance of their utility, and as the property of her citizens has been largely invested therein, a claim strongly founded in enlightened policy requires that they should be aided and sustained. Among the most prominent works of this description are the Wilmington and Raleigh, and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads. The state has already, with a wise and liberal policy, made a large investment in the Wilmington road; and your committee unanimously concur in opinion with our Governor, that the remaining instalment of State subscription should be at once paid, without waiting for the corresponding payment by the individual corporations. Your committee have learned that a memorial is now before the Legislature, in which the Raleigh and Gaston Road have solicited in some mode the aid of the State; and they would respectfully recommend in like manner that the prayer of the petitioners be granted. These objects may be accomplished by the State without resort to any extraordinary taxation, and without the burden being felt by her citizens.

There are other great contemplated improvements which interest large sections of the state, and are so magnificent and costly as to be beyond the reach of individual enterprise. We allude to the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, the projected Inlet at the foot of Albemarle Sound, and the construction of a Rail Road from the Port of Beaufort to unite with the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road. Your committee need not, to show the importance of the first mentioned, advert to the great natural resources of the region which it would penetrate, abounding in all the materials of national wealth, from the ruddy gold to the more useful iron; and also abundantly provided with all the means for bringing into action a vast mechanical power. The Inlet at the foot of Albemarle sound has been repeatedly surveyed and examined,

both by scientific and practical men, who unite in opinion that it is practicable, and that it would be of such great utility as to commend itself strongly both to the Federal and State Legislatures. Without disparagement to the other ports of the state, your committee believe that in depth of water, facility of ingress and egress, security from storms, and salubrity, the port of Beaufort is unrivalled. Its great importance was fully tested during the last war, when it afforded harbour and protection to the largest class of privateers with their prizes, and when it was the resort of neutral ships for the purposes of commerce. Added to this, your committee entertain the hope that it will receive the favorable attention of the General Government as a naval station, which would greatly enhance its value to the state. Your committee unanimously recommend these works for the aid and patronage of the state, and believe that at least four-fifths their cost would have to be defrayed by the public treasury.

In reviewing the works which, compared with these, must be considered minor works, and which have been referred to them, your committee would recommend the following:

The revival of the charter of the Fayetteville and Raleigh rail road, and a public aid of two-fifths of the stock.

The incorporation of a company to construct a rail road from the Wilmington and Raleigh rail road, from a point near Waynesborough, to Raleigh, and an aid of two-fifths.

The survey of Neuse river, with a view to its adaptation to steam navigation, from Newbern to the head of boat navigation.

Your committee have thus endeavored to discharge the duty imposed upon them. They can hardly hope to have given general satisfaction; they could wish that every section and neighborhood of the state should participate in the advantages of a liberal and beneficent system of internal improvement; but they believe that this must be the work of time and of gradual development. They will naturally be thrown off from the larger trunk as the branches of a vigorous oak, while a hasty and forced culture might bring with it a sickly existence and premature decay.

In conclusion, your committee recommend that a select committee be appointed to communicate these views to the Legislature, either by memorial or otherwise, as many be most acceptable to that honorable body.

JOHN H. BRYAN, Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Haywood, ordered that a committee of three be appointed, to estimate and report the present available funds of the state; what sum it will be necessary for the state to borrow in order to foster Internal Improvement according to the plan reported by the committee of thirteen, and estimate as well as they can the probable cost of each of the works recommended by the report. The committee, under that motion, consists of Messrs. Haywood, E. L. Winslow, and W. B. Shepard.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow 10 o'clock.

(To be continued.)

plus now on hand, reported adversely thereto.

The bill to establish a county by the name of Stanly, was rejected—24 to 23.

Thursday, December 13th.

In the House of Commons a few private bills were passed to a third reading, and then the House adjourned at an early hour to attend the deliberations of the Internal Improvement Convention.

In the Senate, the committee on Agriculture were instructed to inquire into the expediency of encouraging the Silk Culture in this state, by suitable premiums. A resolution passed its first reading, authorizing the Governor to procure a house for the use of the Legislature, should there be a called session. Several private bills were acted upon.

Friday, December 14th.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Wilson, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to adjourn, sine die, on the 31st inst.; and the House also agreed to hold evening sessions from and after this day.

The House then took up the resolutions submitted by Mr. Rayner, and here, before published, in relation to the course of our Senators. Mr. Orr moved that they lie on the table until the 25th inst., which was negatived—58 to 54. Mr. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, moved that their further consideration be postponed to the 24th inst., which was also negatived—60 to 65. The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the resolutions. Mr. Hill in the Chair, when Mr. Rayner took the floor, and, after speaking with great animation for about two hours, gave way for a motion to adjourn, without concluding what he had to say.

In the Senate, Mr. Shepard from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. It tends to the company the faith of the state, to enable it to procure a loan to finish the road.

The bill to compel owners of Bridges to construct draws passed its third reading.

The bill to incorporate the Lexington Manufacturing Company passed its third reading, after an unsuccessful attempt by Mr. Morehead to strike out that portion of it which makes the stockholders liable in their individual capacity.

Saturday, December 15th.

The Senate adjourned at an early hour, to meet again at 3 o'clock, to recommend Magistrates, without doing any thing of importance.

In the House, Mr. Rayner concluded his able, eloquent and patriotic speech in support of his political resolutions. Every man, whatever may be his party predilections, must accord to this gentleman a character for honesty, independence and fearlessness. He is, unquestionably, one of the first young men in the state, and is destined, we predict, to shine on a broader theatre than in the Legislative Halls of his native state. Whilst the Administration party in the House, must feel the heat of historical and powerful invective somewhat uncomfortable, it is not surprising that his political associates should be delighted with the fervor of eloquence, with which he exposes the dark deeds of this erring Administration.

Mr. Price—Various rumors are afloat about Mr. Price—Some say that he absconded with half a million; others say \$900,000. There is no doubt that he is a defaulter to a large amount, and that his pretended disavowal to prosecute Swarnworth, was a ridiculous subterfuge. The Globe states, that he participated in the flight of the proceedings against Mr. S., under the direction of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and advised their extension so as to lay hold of the property of Mr. Swarnworth in other States. Mr. Butler, late Attorney General, has succeeded to the office vacated by Mr. Price.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Gen. Gratiot, the head of the Engineer Department, has been dismissed. It is said that he is a defaulter to the amount of Thirty Five Thousand Dollars. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, says: "Fifty thousand dollars of an appropriation were drawn by him from the Treasury, and only fifteen thousand applied to the purpose for which it was appropriated by Congress. The rest of the said General Gratiot claims as justly due to him from the Government. He declares that it has been all along known to the Treasury Department that he had this money, and that his reasons for retaining it were also known."

The Journal of Commerce, after mentioning the fact of Mr. Price's departure in the steam-ship Liverpool, says: "The passage of Mr. Price was Mr. Hoyt, the collector, apprized of his intention until he learned, after the ship had gone, that the District Attorney had also gone. On the contrary, in a conversation between them on the previous evening, Mr. Price said he should start for Washington yesterday, and he actually sent one of his sons to wait for him at the Philadelphia boat; and he was so waiting while his father was embarking in the Liverpool. Immense sums of money have been passing through the hands of the District Attorney for a long time. The extended bonds he claimed the right to retain at his office for collection, and they amounted to millions."

He has lost very heavily by bets on the recent state election, and those bets he has promptly paid. We are told he left a letter behind him addressed to the President of the United States, complaining of the manner in which the election of the members of Mr. Price's family are

From the Raleigh Register.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Monday, December 10th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hill's resolutions relative to the Public Lands came up, on which Mr. Hill and Mr. Caldwell addressed the House. The subject was then laid over.

In the Senate, the bill to divide the County of Orange, came up, and after considerable debate, between Messrs. Allison, Edwards, Albright, Taylor, and others, was rejected—23 votes to 21.

Tuesday, December 11th.

In the House of Commons, the bill to establish the county of McDowell was read the second time and rejected—yeas 53, nays 55.

A bill was presented to authorize the receipt at the Treasury, of South Carolina and Virginia notes.

In the Senate, a motion of Mr. Dockery to reconsider the vote rejecting the Jefferson county bill, was negatived—22 to 21.

On motion of Mr. Carson, an inquiry was directed into the failure of some of the Sheriffs to make proper returns of the votes for Governor.

Mr. Houder submitted a proposition for dividing the unexpended balance of the Surplus, and the 4th instalment, if ever received, among the counties, to be by them loaned out, and the interest only used for county purposes.

Wednesday, December 12th.

The proposition from the Senate, to raise a joint select committee to inquire into the failures of Sheriffs who have not made lawful returns of the late election for Governor, was concurred in, and Messrs. J. P. Caldwell, G. Thomas and Whitaker appointed to form the committee on the part of the House. Mr. Crawford presented a resolution, which was rejected, instructing the committee on finance to inquire into the expediency of imposing a tax on every hundred dollars loaned at interest, equal to the tax on every hundred dollars worth of real estate. The bill to establish a new county by the name of Cleveland passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed—yeas 53, nays 55. The committee on the Public Printing were instructed to contract for the printing of the report on the subject of Common Schools.

In the Senate, Mr. Jones, from the committee on finance, to whom was referred the resolution relative to distributing among the several counties of the state the unexpended balance of the sur-

pear to have been entirely ignorant of his design. The regular enrolments of his office during the last two years must have been very great.

"The circumstances have excited much surprise, and much apprehension that uncomfortable disclosures are to follow."

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, December 20.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.—The December number of this work, just received, closes the third volume. The fourth volume will commence with the January number, and will contain, amongst other original papers of high value, a Tale of American Life, by E. P. Holden, esq.; the Biography of a celebrated Man, with many original Anecdotes and an engraved likeness; Poems, by Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler, James Montgomery, and others; Experiences of a Modern Philosopher; a Lecture on Liberty, &c. William E. Burton, the editor, has now become also the proprietor, and many improvements are promised with the new volume. The merits of the work are well attested by the great increase of its patronage.

From Harrisburg.

The accounts from Harrisburg are up to Tuesday the 11th of December; at which time all was quiet. The troops ordered out had arrived in sufficient numbers to sustain the civil authorities; and as no farther violence would be permitted, the mob of loafers and desperadoes had in great part disappeared. In the orders of the day issued by the commandant it was directed that no man in uniform should be permitted to enter within the enclosure of the capitol, but all citizens who would behave in a peaceful and orderly manner were permitted to enter either hall, as usual.

The Senate held its regular sessions without interruption, and was proceeding with its business with calmness and dignity, and it is said with great forbearance on the part of all.

The House of Representatives was still divided into two parties, each having its own speaker and other officers. The Loco-focos held their sessions in the capitol; the Whigs at Gilpin's, a private house. No process appeared to be in progress towards compromising their differences.

Tuesday was assigned for counting the votes on the Convention, and for electing a United States Senator; but how, under the circumstances, the business would be conducted does not appear.

The Loco-Foco papers complain of the collection of a military force at the seat of government. "There was no occasion for it," they say. "No violence was committed—none was contemplated." Yet these same papers tell us that "the Whig Speaker of the Senate quailed in his seat;" that he "made his way out of a back window of the hall, which is ten or twelve feet from the pavement;" and that "the Secretary and many Whig members left the hall in the same way." We are told also, that at three o'clock, the hour to which the House of Representatives stood adjourned, "a large crowd appeared in the hall," "very few of the Whig members present," they and their Speaker "making themselves scarce in the house, or any where about town;" that when the Whig Speaker attempted to call the house to order, "the Democratic Sergeant at Arms took him by the shoulders, and informed him that no meeting could take place there." Yet after telling us all this, these consistent editors would have us believe that "no violence was committed—none contemplated—nor was there the least cause of apprehension!"

Which is right?—The Globe assures us that "six out of the nine Georgia members elected for Congress are advocates of a divorce of Bank and State;" while the Madisonian, "from an authentic source," says "only one of the delegation elect from Georgia can be properly claimed as a supporter of the sub-treasury."

CONGRESS.

The various standing committees have been appointed in each house, and preparations were making for the prosecution of the business of the session; but as yet the proceedings have assumed no great interest.

On the second day of the session, Mr. Adams offered several resolutions instituting an inquiry into the merits of the

late controversy between Mr. Stevenson, our minister to England, and Daniel O'Connell. The resolutions were laid on the table.

In the House of Representatives, a resolution was adopted by a vote of 126 to 85, directing that hereafter all elections in that body shall be *viva voce*. This question elicited a sharp debate, and was opposed by Mr. Adams and others on the ground of its unconstitutionality.

The Rev. Mr. Slicer has been re-elected chaplain of the Senate, and the Rev. Mr. Reese chaplain of the House.

On Tuesday of last week, Mr. Ather-ton, of New Hampshire, offered a series of resolutions on the subject of the Abolition of slavery, &c. for the reception of which the rules were suspended by a vote of 138 to 66. An animated and exciting debate arose, after which the resolutions were severally adopted. Several southern gentlemen, among whom were Mr. Stanley of this state, and Mr. Wise of Virginia, manifested an unwillingness to vote at all on the subject; believing it to be exclusively a southern matter, in which the north have no right to interfere.

The resolutions are in the following words:

Resolved. That this government is a government of limited powers, and that, by the Constitution of the United States, Congress has no jurisdiction whatever over the institution of slavery in the several States of the Confederacy.

Adopted by a vote of 108 to 6.

Resolved. That the petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States, and against the removal of slaves from one state to another, are a part of the plan of operations set on foot to effect the institution of slavery in the several states, and thus indirectly to destroy that institution within their limits.

Yeas 131, nays 67.—Mr. Wise refused to vote.

Resolved. That Congress has no right to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly; and that the agitation of the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or the Territories, as a means, and with a view of disturbing or overthrowing that institution in the several states, is against the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution, an infringement of the rights of the states affected, and a breach of the public faith on which they entered into the Confederacy.

The question upon this resolution was divided; the first division was adopted by a vote of 170 to 30, the second by a vote of 164 to 39.

Resolved. That the Constitution rests on the broad principle of equality among the members of this Confederacy, and that Congress, in the exercise of its acknowledged powers, has no right to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the states and another, with a view of abolishing the one and promoting the other.

The question upon this resolution was also divided; the first division was adopted by a vote of 182 to 26, the second by a vote of 175 to 26.

Resolved, therefore. That all attempts on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia or the Territories, or to prohibit the removal of slaves from state to state, or to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the country and another with the views aforesaid, are in violation of the Constitution, destructive of the fundamental principles on which the Union of these states rests, and beyond the jurisdiction of Congress; and that every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition, or paper touching or relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to slavery as aforesaid, or the abolition thereof, without any further action thereon, be laid on the table without being debated, printed or referred.

This question being also divided, on the first clause the vote was 147 to 51, on the second, 127 to 78.—Mr. Wise refusing to vote.

Benjamin F. Butler, of New York, late Attorney General of the United States, has been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Attorney of the United States for the southern district of New York, in place of William M. Price, removed, [resigned.]

The Daily Mail.—A report having reached this city, a few days ago, that the Postmaster General was about taking the great daily Mail from the line on which it is now carried via this city, Fayetteville, &c., and give it to the Wilmington road, leaving the metropolitan route only a semi-weekly or tri-weekly mail, a deep and strong excitement naturally pervaded the public mind, and a meeting was called to demonstrate against an act of such flagrant injustice. We have never, before, witnessed in Raleigh so large an assemblage on a similar occasion, or greater unanimity as to the course proper to be pursued. Judge Saunders presided, and E. B. Freeman, esq. acted as secretary. The chairman, and Messrs. Badger and W. N. Edwards, were the principal speakers, all of whom spoke in indignant terms of the injury about to be inflicted on the people of this state, but especially on the insult offered to the state in supplying

her capital with a tri-weekly mail, for warded probably, (as one of the speakers said) "on a bob-tailed pony." A very strong, but respectful, memorial to the Postmaster General, and resolutions, of an equally decided character, to be forwarded to our representatives in Congress, were unanimously adopted, and the memorial was immediately signed by those present. We trust that these proceedings, presenting as they do, no party issue, but uniting in their support some of the most distinguished supporters of the administration, will bring Mr. Kendall to a proper view of the subject, and have the effect of changing his determination in the premises. Register.

Internal Improvement Convention.

This body adjourned on Friday night last, at about 7 o'clock, having been engaged with great assiduity through the week in attending to the duties which called them together. The proceedings of the three first days will be found in our paper to-day; we shall conclude them in our next. In a summary notice, the editor of the Register says:

"There were about 200 delegates in attendance, representing 40 counties, and we have not witnessed, in our time, a more intelligent, patriotic and disinterested body. The discussion which took place, though full and animated, was courteous and respectful. Among the principal speakers, were the President (Judge Saunders) Mr. John H. Bryan, (chairman of the general committee) Messrs. James W. Bryan, of Carteret, William H. Haywood, jun. of Raleigh, Louis D. Henry, of Cumberland, Hugh McQueen, of Orange, William B. Shepard, of Pasquotank, Thomas Clingan, of Buncombe, and E. Winslow, of Cumberland."

The following, in a condensed form, are the specific recommendations of the convention, which are to be brought to the notice of the Legislature by a select committee appointed for that purpose:

1. **Resolved.** That the Convention concur in the report of its general committee, that the several works of improvement therein recommended deserve the patronage of the state, and ought to be effected.

2. **Resolved.** That in order to carry out the views of the Convention, and at the same time to accommodate them to the means and ability of the state, a loan of three millions of dollars ought to be contracted.

3. **Resolved.** That in the prosecution of these several works, the convention recommend the following classification:

FIRST CLASS.

1. A guarantee by the state of five hundred thousand dollars to the Gaston and Raleigh rail road company.

2. A subscription of four fifths of the capital stock of the Fayetteville and Yadkin rail road company.

3. The incorporation of a company for the opening of an inlet at the foot of Albemarle Sound, and a subscription by the state of three fifths of its capital stock.

SECOND CLASS.

1. A rail road from Beaufort harbour to connect with the Wilmington and Raleigh rail road, and a subscription by the state of four fifths of its capital stock.

2. A rail road from Raleigh to intersect with the Wilmington and Raleigh rail road, at or near Waynesborough, and a subscription to each of two-fifths of the capital stock by the state.

4. **Resolved.** As the opinion of the convention, that the balance of the subscription by the state to the Wilmington and Raleigh company ought to be paid without delay; that surveys of Neuse and Tar rivers, with the view to steam navigation, and the survey of a route from Raleigh, via Hillsborough, to Greensborough, in Guilford county, with the view to a McAdamized Turn Pike road, ought to be made by the state; and if the said rivers should be found such as to justify the use of steam boats, the board of internal improvements be authorized to contract accordingly. And that a company be incorporated for the construction of the said road and a subscription of two-fifths of its capital by the state.

Steam Saw-mill burned.—We state with much regret that the fine new saw-mill belonging to Messrs. Wade, Slover & Sneed, of this place, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last. The fire was first seen between 4 and 5 o'clock, A. M., and before six the whole fabric was consumed. Great exertion was made by our citizens to extinguish the flames, but the combustible nature of the building &c. rendered every effort unavailing. We understand that the owners had insured the mill to an amount that will partially, if not wholly, cover their loss.

Newbern Spectator.

Suicide.—A horrible case of suicide occurred, on the 30th ult., near Winston, in Hertford county. A man by the name of *Kial Jenkins*—who had long been a noted drunkard and a pest to the community of which he was a member—while in a fit of intoxication determined to put a period to his existence. This he effected in the following manner: Having loaded his gun, he placed the muzzle under his chin and discharged it; but, owing to some inaccuracy in its position, the effect was not fatal—one side only of his face being blown off by the discharge. Thus not succeeding in his object of self-destruction, he calmly re-loaded his gun, and, notwithstanding the interposition of his wife, deliberately applied the muzzle to his head and pulled the trigger—this time with more deadly effect than at first,

as by this second discharge his head was blown to atoms. Thus another name is added to that long catalogue of those, who, from being the votaries of liquor, have untimely fallen its victims.

Standard.

Canada.—Hostilities have commenced near Detroit. About 300 patriots crossed over from the American side, on the 4th instant, burnt a British steam boat, and several buildings, had a skirmish with the militia of her majesty, and killed 17. Patriots loss only 1.

P. S. The British troops have killed, taken, and dispersed all that crossed over.

Death of Commodore Nicholson.—We regret to learn, says the Baltimore Chronicle, that Capt. J. I. Nicholson, of the United States Navy, died of an apoplexy at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening. At 2 P. M. he was in the street in fine health and spirits.

The last of the Cherokees.—The last detachment of these emigrating Indians; about 1800 in number, passed through Nashville, Tennessee, Sunday, Dec. 2. Owing to the cold and deficiency of suitable clothing, it was believed they would be encamped near the Ohio for the winter.

St. Augustine, Nov. 14.

Nore Indian murders.—On Monday last, a family of twelve persons of the name of Zippar, were murdered twenty-one miles from Black Creek, in a north-west direction.

Latest from Tampa Bay.—By Express, arrived at Black Creek on the 20th inst. from Tampa Bay, we learn that a sub-chief of the *Mallahassee*, with his family, in all about fifteen persons, were escorted into camp. This number it is said, constitute the whole amount of those disposed now to emigrate. *Idid.*

A Baptist church in Redding, Connecticut, was blown to pieces by gunpowder on the night of the 28th ult. To prevent a repetition of abolition lectures, a keg of powder was placed under the pulpit, and the church was demolished.

A respectable lady of Hartford, Conn. has been sued for a breach of promise of marriage, and the gentleman has laid his damages at \$30,000.

Last from the Pacific.—Extract from a letter dated Valparaiso, September, 1838; received by the Philip Hone.

"On the 21st August, the Chileans entered Lima, after defeating the Peruvians at the entrance of that city. Gen. Obregon with about 600 cavalry fled to Zorin, 20 miles from Lima, and Nieto retreated to the Castle of Collao, with about 700 men, where he was deposed by his troops, who declared in favor of General Santa Cruz. There were at last dates in the Castle about 1200 men, and should the Chileans not succeed in defeating them, their situation will be very precarious, as General Santa Cruz was said to be within twenty days march of Lima with 9000 men. It is impossible to form any opinion of the result of the expedition. Most persons believe the Chili army will be entirely destroyed."

New York Courier.

Horrid murders in Mississippi.—We quote the following from the Nashville Banner of the 17th ultimo:

"We last night received the Grenada (Miss.) Bulletin of this 8th inst. in which we find an account of a most horrid scene of bloodshed and murder. The Bulletin states that Gideon Gibson, of Warren county, sold, some time since, a tract of land on the Yazoo river, and some forty or fifty negroes, on a long credit to Wilson and Simpson.

"Some misunderstanding arising between the parties, Gibson demanded to have the contract rescinded. To this Simpson agreed, but Wilson refused to give up the property.

On Friday, the 2d ultimo, Gibson, Simpson, Morrison, Clarke, and Boytt, went on the premises and took off the negroes by force. Wilson was in his own house armed with a rifle and double-barrel shot gun. As they passed the house, he fired upon them, killing Morrison dead and severely wounding Boytt. The company rode on with the negroes, leaving Morrison's body on the ground. Wilson reloaded, cut through the field, and got ahead of them, and fired again, killing Clarke and probably Gibson. Simpson and Boytt and three negroes got off and arrived at Dr. Fisher's, a neighboring plantation. The other negroes took to the woods. Gibson's horse arrived at Dr. Fisher's. It was believed Gibson was killed. The sheriff and his posse were soon out in pursuit of Wilson."

From the Baltimore Sun.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An accident which resulted in the death of two persons, occurred on the Philadelphia rail-road yesterday morning. About 8 o'clock, two trains of burthen cars met on the same track nine miles from the city. The train from Baltimore was under the conduct of Mr. Edward Ford, engineer, and a fireman named Harvey. Mr. Ford, as soon as the danger was perceived, was called to jump off, but he resolutely remained, and used every endeavor to prevent a collision. The consequence was, that when the locomotives came together, he and the fireman were killed, by being scalded with the water. Three persons on the other train received some injury, but not of a serious nature. The shock was tremendous. The locomotives were much shattered, and the road presented a scene of broken cars and piles of merchandise, that so obstructed the track that the passenger

train for Philadelphia, carrying the eastern mail, was unable to proceed, and the passengers and mail were returned to the city, to wait the clearing of the track. An express was sent immediately to Havre de Grace, to detain the Philadelphia train. This unfortunate accident was occasioned by some misunderstanding relative to the place of turning out, and the fact of the morning being so misty that the danger could not be perceived until it was too late to be avoided. Mr. Ford, the engineer, was a young man much esteemed, and has left a wife to whom he had been married but a few months.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, Nov. 30.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION.

The painful intelligence of the blowing up of the boilers on board the Steamer General Brown, is confirmed by accounts received from the Empress and General Harrison, which arrived yesterday morning. The explosion occurred on the 25th instant, at Helena, where the Brown was lying to for freight or passengers, and is attributed to the neglect of the engineer, in not letting off steam in sufficient quantities. The effects of the accident were frightful, and awfully destructive. The force of the explosion was so great as to throw two of the boilers out of the boat upon the bank. The other boilers were torn to fragments and scattered in every direction; and the entire boiler deck, extending as far as the door of the main cabin, was carried away, and tossed into the river and upon the shore. The number of killed and missing, with the names of the sufferers, are in the last subjoined. Here we have another example of the effects of steamboat racing—a pernicious and atrocious practice, which continues to make havoc of human life on our waters, in spite of the restraints and penalties imposed by the law, and the denunciations of the public press. As the affair will become a subject of legal investigation, we refrain from further comment.

[The Captain, first Mate, and first Engineer, were killed, six of the hands badly scalded, and two others severely injured. Of the passengers, thirteen were killed, three missing, and three wounded, two of them badly.]

From the Raleigh Star.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

We have been politely favored by William F. Collins, esq. the Comptroller, with his report to the Legislature for the fiscal year ending 1st November 1838—from which we make the subjoined extracts. It is a clear and satisfactory exposure. It shows a great increase of valuation and consequent taxation of land under the new law. The number of acres given in 1836 was 19,080,257; valuation \$39,136,108; tax \$23,413 82. In 1837, number of acres, 22,584,518; valuation, \$51,052,586; tax, \$29,323 04.

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS.

PUBLIC FUND.
Bank dividend of capital stock, 16,608 00
Bank of the State, 18,543 60
Bank of Newbern, 115 00
Bank of Cape Fear, 115 00
F. J. Haywood, principal and interest on bond, 139 87
Bancroft Turnpike Company dividends, 925 00
Merchants' Bank, Newbern, bank tax, 562 50
Public revenue from Sheriff, 77 17 1/2
do do on additional returns, 636 11
Bank of the State, tax, 2,250 00
State Bank, purchase of town lot, 500 00
Balance due North Carolina, 1st November, 1837, 21,180 61
138,707 12

Deduct disbursements from 1st Nov. 1837, to 31st Oct. 1838, inclusive, 101,940 55

Balance due 1st November 1838, 37,466 57

LITERARY FUND.

Bank dividends of profit, 49,250 00
Cape Fear Navigation Company dividends, 1,300 00
Tax on retailers of spirituous liquors, 2,953 61
Tax on public sales at auction, 1,469 61
Entries of vacant land, 2,755 87
Bank dividends of capital, 1,602 00
State Bank, 1,438 29
Interest on loans by Literary Board, 16,710 42
do do by 1st Imp Board, 17,127 25
Principal on loans returned, 14,771 00
Balance due the 1st Nov. 1837, 54,170 79
114,899 12

Deduct disbursements from 1st Nov. 1837, to 31st Oct. 1838, inclusive, 87,314 01

Balance due 1st Nov. 1838, 27,285 11

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

Provision on surplus, Bk. Cape Fear, 964 60
Bank dividends, Bank of Cape Fear, 1,239 00
Cherokee bonds, 15,781 35
Transfer from Public Fund, 14,750 00
Loan by Internal Imp. Board, 236,000 00
Balance on hand, 1st Nov. 1837, 37,389 51
296,152 26

Deduct disbursements from 1st Nov. 1837, to 31st Oct. 1838, inclusive, 292,400 00

Balance of Public Fund, 37,466 57

Balance of Literary Fund, 27,285 11

Balance of Int. Improvement Board, 3,752 28

Leaving an aggregate balance in the hands of the Public Treasurer, on the 1st of November 1838 of 69,503 94

Recapitulation of Disbursements at the Public Treasury from the 1st November 1837, to the 31st October 1838, inclusive.

Executive Department, 9,450 00
State do, 800 00
Treasury do, 2,000 00
Comptroller's do, 1,000 00
Adjutant General's Office, 300 00
Judiciary, 27,556 87
Public Printing, 870 18
do Banks, 17 63
Rebuilding Capitol, 40,631 05
Council of State, 90 80
Convention Returns, 96 50
Electoral Elections, 8 00
Governor's Election, 862 37
Sheriff, for settling tax, 1,034 40
Senatorial Elections, 164 33
Contingencies, 8,938 51
66,000 55

Important.—The French destroyed the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa, and taken Vera Cruz, with the loss of only 5 men, but immense destruction to the Mexicans.

Weekly Almanac.

DECEMBER	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
20 Thursday	7 11	4 47					
21 Friday	7 12	4 47					
22 Saturday	7 13	4 47					
23 Sunday	7 13	4 47					
24 Monday	7 13	4 47					
25 Tuesday	7 13	4 47					
26 Wednesday	7 13	4 47					

HILLBOROUGH Female Seminary.

THE ensuing Spring Session will commence on the 24th of January.

TERMS OF TUITION.—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. First or Highest Class, \$17 00 per ses.

Second and Third, 15 00
Fourth or Lowest, 12 50
French, by a Native, 15 00
Music, on Piano or Guitar 25 00
Drawing and Painting, 12 00
Ornamental Needlework, 5 00

December 12.

The Raleigh Star and Standard will insert four times.

Public Sale.

THERE will be sold on Tuesday the first day of January next, at the residence of Melch Daniel, deceased, the Plantation whereon the said Melch lived and Two Likely Negro Boys. Terms made known on the day of sale. The purchaser giving bond with approved security.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq.

December 11.

Notice.

THAT on Saturday the 29th of this month, at the court house in Hillsborough, I shall proceed to hire out the Slaves belonging to Mrs. Anne L. Davis and her children, consisting of Men, Women and Children, to the highest bidder for the term of one year from said date, with the privilege reserved of terminating the time of hire on or after the 1st day of October next, as may become necessary on account of any decree that may be made touching said slaves, in a suit now pending in the Court of Equity for Orange county. Other terms of hiring will be made known on the day. All those who have negroes belonging to the above estate will return them early on the morning of the 29th inst.

WILLIAM CAIN, Esq. and Trustee.

December 11.

Notice.

HAVING been duly qualified as the Executor of the last will and testament of William R. Sutherland, deceased, late of Orange county, I hereby request all persons having claims against the estate of my said Testator, to present them to me for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment.

WILLIAM CAIN, Esq. &c.

December 12.

Post-Office Notice.

ALL those indebted to this office for newspaper or letter postage, are respectfully requested to pay their respective dues on or before the first of January next, after which time no account will be kept in the office with any person, the frequency of the arrival of the mail will put it out of my power to keep accounts; which I have taken as a sufficient excuse. Should I have any to look at a notice on the door of the post office.

THOMAS CLANCY, P. M.

December 11.

Masonic Celebration.

It has been resolved by the members of University Lodge No. 80, in the village of Chapel Hill, to celebrate the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, with proper ceremonies, on the 27th day of December; and for the purpose of enhancing the interest of the occasion, they have obtained the consent of some of the brethren to deliver a suitable address on that day. Members of the fraternity in the adjacent counties and towns, who cherish an interest in the prosperity of the institution of Masonry, will meet with a cordial reception from their brethren in this place on the occasion referred to above, and they are earnestly and respectfully invited to favor us with their attendance.

J. A. CHALMERS, Sec'y.

Chapel Hill, December 7.

Negroes to Hire.

WILL be hired out for the ensuing year, at the courthouse in Hillsborough, on Friday the 28th instant, two Negro Men, three Women, and one boy.

Also, will be sold, at the same time and place, a good Wagon and Team. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

J. P. MEBANE.

December 12.

House & Lot to Let.

THE House and Lot belonging to the heirs of William Lockhart, deceased, will be rented on the 28th December instant, for the next year.

JAMES WEBB, Guardian.

December 11.

Morus Multicaulis.

HAVE for sale from ten to fifteen thousand Morus Multicaulis cuttings, those wishing to purchase can get them by applying early.

R. N. HERNDON.

Oxford, December 8.

N. Carolina Journal.

In consequence of the determination of the Editor to leave Fayetteville, the Proprietors of the North Carolina Journal will let the same on reasonable terms, to a practical Printer of Republican principles, who is qualified to conduct it. None need apply but such as can produce satisfactory testimonials of good character. Any person desirous of applying for the same, can obtain the necessary information by addressing a letter, post paid, to "the Proprietors of the North Carolina Journal," Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, Dec. 8.

Selected for the Hillsborough Recorder.
LETTER V.
The duty of all men to become rich.
Continued.

MR. EDITOR:—The Bible says, 2. *The love of money is the root of all evil;* which while some coveted after, they have erred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows." 1 Tim. vi. 10. "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world the love of the Father is not in him." 1 John ii. 15. The term *love*, in the above connexion, means an improper preference. This is a lovely world. Its fields and flowers, its fountains and fruits, its beauties and comforts, adapted to the wants and pleasures of those who dwell upon it, prove it to be the gift of a kind parent to his offspring. He does not require us to hate it; and would be angry with us for doing so, in the usual signification of that word. We are only required not to prefer its pursuits and pleasures to the duties of religion. When we take a greater pleasure in the ledger and journal, or newspaper, or tales of fiction, or in the affairs of this world, than we do in our secret places of prayer, our Bible, and the church of the living God, we love the world sinfully. When we find it easy to forget our God, in the world, but difficult to banish the world and its cares when we approach our God; when we have neither time, nor inclination, conscientiously, cheerfully, and joyfully, to lay down the world and take up religion; pay, when we do not habitually let religion stamp its impress and exert its influence, guiding and controlling every desire, motive and action, we sin in loving the world. Then may we fear that the love of the Father is not in us. If we are not deterred, from a fear of spiritual loss, from waiting on the world, yet will suffer the fear of temporal loss to prevent our serving God; if we are unwilling to make a sacrifice of worldly interests for a heavenly; then we love the world. The young man who came to Jesus was of this number. Luke xviii. 23. Had he not loved the world, he joyfully would have exchanged his all for heavenly treasure. But he went away sorrowful, when he heard that his sincerity must be tested by giving all he had to the poor, and poor and dependent himself, follow him who had not where to lay his head. There are many like him, who are sorry that they cannot serve two masters; and when the choice is to be made between him and mammon, they do not hesitate a moment in their selection. They cling to mammon, because from it, and alone, they receive, or expect, all the happiness they have ever known or desired.

3. *Riches are dangerous in hardening the hearts of men.* Pharaoh's heart was hardened, because he was unwilling to let go his riches, in the property and persons of the Israelites. In many things, it is probable, he had a kind heart. Moses was treated as a son in his court. But riches hardened his heart against God. Nebuchadnezzar's heart was lifted up, and his mind hardened in pride, by the wealth and power of his kingdom and majesty. And so was his grandson, Belshazzar. Yet their hearts were kind to others; but against God they hardened themselves. When poor, Nebuchadnezzar humbled himself and obeyed God. Pharaoh and Belshazzar found no place for repentance. They perished as their riches left them.

The danger of riches hardening the heart is very great; for a desire to be rich leads,

4. To "Covetousness, which is idolatry;" Col. iii. 5. a most heinous sin. Those who are bent on the acquisition of wealth, are in very eminent danger of committing this sin. That which occupies much of our time, thoughts and attention, and at the same time affords us real or imaginary pleasure, will be loved much more than those things which we may acknowledge to be better, but which do not receive so much of our care, nor afford us so much present gratification. Covetousness is called idolatry, for this very reason. The covetous man gives to the world that place in his affections which belongs to God. Nothing delights him so much as the gain of this world; nothing disturbs him like its loss. Eternity, with its vast, its glorious realities, sink into nothing, afford no pleasure, receive no attention, when compared with the one grand absorbing interest which has taken possession of his heart. The laws of God are made to yield to the interpretation of a carnal heart, when it becomes necessary for the accomplishment of his purposes; or they are trampled upon, despised and rejected, when they will not yield to his views.

The inordinate desire for wealth leads to gambling, lying, thieving, and murdering. It is covetousness which leads to the tricks of the usurer to evade the laws of his God and country. It is this that justifies those possessed of experience and information in realizing thousands at a dash, by taking advantage of the inexperienced and ignorant. It is this that builds the bulwarks of hell, the theatre and the brothel, the lottery and other gambling houses. It is this that constructs and sustains the steam powers of darkness, the distillery, the brewery, the manufactory and sales of spurious, adulterated and poisonous intoxicating drinks, of every name and kind. It is not a hatred to mankind, nor a delight in their miseries, seen and known to result from these tricks and trades; No; it is the love of money, covetousness, which thus drives away the thoughts of responsibility, of God, and of judgment. It is this same covetousness which makes men opposed to every attempt to benefit mankind, by bringing the truth to bear against such practices. It is not because men hate their fellow men, that they oppose every moral reform, which, to succeed, takes away the profit of the shrine-makers. No; it is covetousness. They do not trouble their thoughts about others. "We are not our brother's keeper." "Let them see to it." "What will I gain by it?" These are their sole reflections.

It is my object, at a future time, to give a few letters on the subject of covetousness, so I dismiss this part of my subject for the present.

HILLSBOROUGH Female School.

THE Spring Session of the Female School in Hillsborough under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Buwell, will commence on the 13th of January.

TERMS—English Studies,	\$17 50
Latin,	10 00
French (taught by a native),	15 00
Musical,	25 00

Persons wishing further information respecting the school, are referred to
Hon. F. Nash,
Dr. James Webb, Hillsborough.
J. W. Norwood,
Rev. Drury Lacy, Raleigh.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Spring session will commence on Monday the 14th of January.

Classical Dep. W. J. Bingham,	\$21 per session.
English Dep. John A. Bingham,	\$15 "
French Dep. Jean Odehal,	\$15 "

The Scholars in the Classical Department take regular lessons in all the common branches of English, without extra charge.

December 6. 48—1m

P. S. The Raleigh Register, Star and Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Advertiser, Edenton Gazette, and Newbern Spectator, will insert three times and forward their accounts to this office.

Junto Academy.

THE Fall Session of the Junto Academy (formerly Mount Pleasant) will close on the 15th of this month.

The Spring Session will commence on the 15th of January next.

D. W. KERR, Principal.

MRS. VASSEUR

THIS just received, in addition to her former assortment of

CONFECTIONARIES,

a fresh supply of the following articles, viz.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CANDIES.	
Raisins,	Currants,
Oranges,	Almonds,
Lemons,	Walnuts,
Apples,	Brazil Nuts,
Figs,	Filberts,
Prunes,	Cheese,

and a variety of SEGARS.

The Fruit and Nuts are of the new crop, and of excellent quality.

December 6. 48—

House and Lot For Sale—in Hillsborough.

The subscriber finding it necessary, on account of the location of his business, to remove his family to Chapel Hill, wishes to sell his house and lot which he now occupies, for money known as Simpson's Lot. The lot is situated on Chapel or Main street, near the Presbyterian Church, is very convenient to the market and business-part of the town, and yet a sufficiently private to answer well the purpose of a private family. It contains near an acre of ground, and has on it a large two-story framed Dwelling, good Kitchen, Smoke-House, and other out houses, all of which are comparatively new, having been built by Mr. Simpson within a few years, and occupied by him as a summer residence. The dwelling house has four rooms, with a good fire place in each, and two more rooms may be added with very little expense. The garden, which is very rich, is almost entirely level, and free from stones. Possession may be had at any time, on a very few days notice. For terms apply to Mr. James Philips of this place, or to the subscriber.

JAMES C. HOLLAND.

Notice.

THE Firm of LATIMER & MEBANE is dissolved, and it is necessary to close the concern. We wish all those indebted, to call and settle their Notes and Accounts immediately with James Mebane or William Nelson, who are authorized to settle the same. Indulgence cannot be given.

C. M. LATIMER,
JAMES MEBANE, JR.

Removal.

THE subscribers have removed their Stock of GOODS to Chapel Hill, N. C., where, by the addition of a large supply from New York this Fall, they are enabled to offer to the public a large and well selected Stock of Goods, which they propose to sell on very reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce. Those who wish to buy their goods at very low prices, are invited to call.

CAVE & HOLLAND.
Chapel Hill, Nov. 20. 48—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, are requested to call on J. C. Holland, at their old stand in Hillsborough, and make immediate settlement, as he wishes to give his personal attention to the settlement of their Books, and the time allotted for that purpose will not admit of much delay.

HUDSON M. CAVE,
JAMES C. HOLLAND.
Hillsborough, Nov. 20. 48—

Military Election.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Commissioned Officers attached to the 47th Regiment, that an election will be held on Saturday the 22d day of December next, at Hillsborough, to elect a Major General for the 3d Division of North Carolina Militia, agreeable to the Militia Law.

E. G. MANGUM, Col.
November 29. 47—

Military Election.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Commissioned Officers attached to the 48th Regiment, that an election will be held on Saturday the 22d day of December next, at David Mebane's, Esq. to elect a Major General for the 3d Division of North Carolina Militia, agreeable to the Militia Law. It is hoped that a sufficient number of Officers will attend to form a quorum for Court Martial.

THOS. JONES, Col.
November 29. 47—

Cheapest Family Newspaper in Philadelphia, or the United States.

NEW CLAIMS FOR THE NEW YEAR!
Great inducements for Clubbing, and liberal Premiums to Agents.

ALEXANDER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER

IS published every Wednesday, on Extra Large sized paper of the Largest Class, and of a beautiful texture, at Two Dollars per Annum, or Ten Subscriptions for Ten Dollars. Its contents embrace every variety of subjects, and affords the earliest and most authentic articles of news, with regular supplies of original and selected matter, calculated to render it extensively sought for and invariably interesting. Within the short space of eighteen months, its circulation has extended to over 30,000 Subscribers. And it still goes on to increase rapidly with Farmers, Merchants, Traders, Artisans, Agriculturists, Manufacturers, and Men of Leisure, in every district of the United States, among whom its character is fully appreciated. It is decidedly and emphatically the Cheapest Family Newspaper in the World! According to Clubs of Ten the means of receiving every week throughout the year a valuable compendium of Literature and Useful Intelligence for the small sum of One Dollar! The Biography of Distinguished American Statesmen and Patriots, which have given so much satisfaction to the readers of the Messenger, will be continued; together with Original Tales, Essays and Poetry, the most pungent and entertaining Selections from the British Periodicals. Translations from the Works of the Leading Writers of Romance and Poetry on the continent of Europe, and notices of the popular American and Foreign Literature of the day; and every effort used to maintain the present flattering popularity for which the paper is so widely celebrated.

A Ten Dollar Bill, in advance, will pay for Ten Copies of the Messenger for one year!
A Five Dollar bill will pay for four copies for one year!

Two Dollars, in advance, is the price of an individual subscription for one year!
One Dollar will pay for a single subscription for six months only!

A Liberal Offer!

Postmasters, or other Gentlemen, acting as Agents, by forwarding a current Twenty Dollar note, (free of cost) will be furnished for one year with Ten Copies of Alexander's Weekly Messenger, and Ten Copies of the Silk Grower and Farmer's Manual, edited by Ward Cheney and Brothers, the enterprising Silk Cultivators of Burlington, N. J., also a Premium Copy of Alexander's large and splendid quarto edition of the Holy Bible, with Apocrypha, Psalms, Concordance, Index, &c. complete, bound in leather, and lettered, and printed on fine white paper, containing upwards of eleven hundred pages, accompanied with an appropriate engraved Frontispiece, and a Family Record for Births, Marriages, and Deaths. Retail Book-store price of the Bible, Fifteen Dollars!

ANOTHER!!

For Forty dollars in current Bank bills, sent to the publisher free of postage, he will forward Forty copies of Alexander's Weekly Messenger, for one year, and will also furnish the Agent procuring the same, the Premium copy of the Holy Bible, complete, as stated above.

ANOTHER!!

For a Ten Dollar current bill, sent free of postage, the publisher will furnish five copies of the Messenger, and five copies of the Silk Grower and Farmer's Manual, and a Premium copy of the Popular Magazine, or One Thousand Night's Entertainments, in five volumes, each containing 432 pages, and embellished with spirited wood engravings, hand amply bound.

THE SILK GROWER AND FARMER'S MANUAL is published monthly by C. Alexander, at one dollar per annum, and affords all necessary information for the Culture of the Silk Worm, and the Growing of the Morus Mulberry—it is the only periodical exclusively devoted to this subject which is printed in this country.

At the expiration of the term subscribed for, and paid by clubs, the paper is becoming discontinued, unless the advance money is forwarded previous to that time and the subscription renewed. All letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office—address

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Editorial brethren who favor us with many insertions of this advertisement as well as amount to fifteen dollars, will be furnished with a Premium Copy of the Holy Bible, complete, and handsomely bound, as payment, and also a regular exchange with the Messenger.

Job Printing.

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

ORANGE HOTEL.

Hillsborough, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that this large and commodious establishment, situated on the street leading directly west from the Court House, is now open for the reception of Travellers and Regular Boarders. Having erected this building especially for a Hotel, no expense or pains will be spared to give it character abroad; his customers may therefore rest assured that his accommodations will be good.

Families desirous of spending some time in the place, may find comfortable accommodations at the Orange Hotel.

ISAIAH H. SPENCER.
October 17. 41—

Spring and Summer GOODS JUST RECEIVED

THE subscriber has just received from New York a General Assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, SILK GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,

and all articles usually brought to this market, all of which will be sold low for Cash.

He is very thankful for the patronage heretofore received, and hopes his friends and the public will now give him a call.

Country produce, such as Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Beeswax, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

B. CHEEK.
April 27. 18—

Ladies' Shoes.

THE Subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of Ladies' Shoes and Slippers, of the best Philadelphia manufacture.

O. F. LONG, & Co.
July 12. 28—

O. F. Long, & Co., have also on hand,

50 Sacks of Salt,
20 Boxes Hull's Patent Candles,
3 Boxes Sperm Candles, &c.,
all of which they will sell on the best terms.

July 12. 21—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1838.

Stephen Moore, Adm'r of John Barton, deceased,

vs. Stephen Barton, Samuel Barton, W. H. Barton, James Barton, James Carroll and his wife Nancy, Abram Crabtree and his wife Abby, heirs at law of John Barton, deceased.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Stephen Barton, William Barton and James Carroll, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said Stephen Barton, William Barton and James Carroll appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday in February next, and then and there file their answers to this petition, that the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard &c. &c.

J. TAYLOR, Clerk.
Price Adv. \$5 00. 45—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1838.

Joseph Allison vs. Calvin Clark.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendant appears at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in February, and reply or plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

J. TAYLOR, Clerk.
Price adv. \$4 50. 45—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Orange County.

Superior Court of Law—September Term, 1838.

Savrin Stanford and others, vs. Thomas Shipps Es'r. and others.

Legacies.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Edward Travis and Adeline his wife, Faulkland and Sobernia his wife, Abner Smith, Stanford Smith, and Aimee Smith, defendants in this petition, live out of this state; it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the said petition will be heard &c. &c. and taken pro confesso as regards the same.

Witness, JAMES H. NORWOOD, C. S. C.
Price Adv. \$4 50. 47—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1838.

Joseph Gill and Edwin G. Roads, Trustees, vs. Arthur Buchanan.

Original attachment levied on land.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arthur Buchanan, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendant appears at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in December next, and then and there to reply or plead to issue, or the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Charles Mason, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the third Monday in September, 1838.

CHARLES MASON, Clerk.
Price adv. \$5 00. 42—6w

PROSPECTUS OF THE Hillsborough Recorder, ENLARGED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people, that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans; they are afraid to trust the people, and if it was in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very high being accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause; and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again in the ascendant; and we trust that under its enlivening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles, with our flag nailed to the mast—UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS.

Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics. In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and mend the heart. In political matters, we shall not extend our views through favor, nor set down ought in malice, but on all occasions shall endeavor to give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Having fewer advertisements, our paper in its enlarged form will perhaps contain as much reading matter as any other paper in the state. We shall endeavor always to procure good paper, and to make the impression fair and legible. When these things are considered, with the fact that the whole contents of the paper will be selected expressly for the people of this section of county, we hope those who have been in the habit of sending abroad for their papers, may be induced to bestow their patronage upon their own press, and thereby build up an establishment respectable in its appearance and useful in its operation.

To those of our friends who coincide with us in opinion, we might make an appeal, urging upon them the expediency of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of our paper; but we deem it unnecessary. They surely have discernment enough to know, that before their principles can triumph, light must be spread among a people.

We would also remind those of opposite politics, that the columns of the Recorder are always open to respectful and decent communications, as well from their party as our own; and that we shall endeavor on all occasions to give an impartial and faithful account of the transactions of the day. And further, when any important measure shall come before Congress, upon which we may think the public mind requires to be enlightened, we shall consider it a duty always to give speeches on both sides of the question.

With these brief remarks we submit our cause to the people of Orange, and trust that they will mete out to us a due portion of liberality.

Hillsborough, N. C., May 9 1838.

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets, FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS, Black & Coloured Silks, &c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery, Shot Guns, Hats, and Shoes, Bonnets, Crockery,

Cotton Yarn, School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

May 3. 18—

FARMER'S HOTEL.

Mr. Richison Nichols

HAS taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Travellers in a comfortable manner. Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office. Regular Boarders will be received on accommodating terms.

August 15. 32—

Forwarding Agency.

THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred, they have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville

Refer to Messrs. CAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough April 5. 65—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S Invaluable OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Sore Throat, and other Tumors, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows, and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY ALLEN PARKS,

September 8. 35—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1838.

Woods v. Bobbitt and others—Original Bill.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Woods, one of the defendants in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur, the cause will be set down for hearing and heard &c. &c. as to him.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M. E.
September 19. 37—6w

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Faddis deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week.

THOMAS D. CRAIN.
February 15. 62—

Advertisement.

THE impossibility of carrying in the Watchman as it ought to be conducted, with a constant collection of expenses, and the inability of longer doing without the large amount due me for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the present year. The subscription list is at present 100, and on the increase, and the 10th of January advertising good for at least five hundred dollars a year. A gentleman of talents and a sound Whig, shall have the paper on the most liberal terms. I would not willingly let it go into any other service. An early application is requested.

H. C. JONES,
Editor and Proprietor.

Lemay's Almanacks.

FOR 1838.

Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

VERY CHEAP.

December 22. 61—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY DENNIS HEARTT.

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as continuing it until countermanded. Any paper not discontinued within the above period, will be discontinued at the option of the publisher. Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer rates in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five percent higher. A column of 33 lines will be made to advertisers by the year.